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BARBADOS.

Quarantine against Rio de Janeiro on account of smallpox.

BARBADOS, November 27, 1897.

SIR: I have been directed by my board to state for your information that quarantine has been imposed here against Rio Janeiro, all recent bills of health from there, both United States and British, being indorsed that smallpox existed there.

Quarantine is in force here against Pernambuco, Manaos, Para, Panama, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico), Cuba, Bahia, and Jamaica.

The public health of this island continues to be good.

I am, yours, etc.,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

Smallpox in Canada.

MONTREAL, December 17, 1897.

The present status of smallpox in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Montreal City.....	.....	240,000	July 2	a 2	23	11	8	4	16	b 0
Westmount.....	Hochelaga.....	6,000	July 26	0	5	1	4	0	2	0
Ste. Cunégonde.....	.....do.....	8,000	Aug. 27	0	1	.....	1	0	1	0

a Father and son. The father, who is a plumber, was employed to seal the coffin of a smallpox victim.

b Except the isolation hospital.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

December 13: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended December 11 there was in that city no death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

December 13: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended December 12 there was in that city no death from yellow fever and 1 death from smallpox.

December 18: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended December 18 there were in that city 4 deaths from yellow fever and 1 death from smallpox.

December 6 : The United States consular agent at Manzanillo reports that during the two weeks ended November 30 there were in that city 18 deaths from yellow fever.

December 13 : The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended December 11 there were in that city 27 cases and 4 deaths from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *December 18, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that both yellow fever and smallpox have diminished of late, there having been only 4 deaths from yellow fever during the past week (all Spanish soldiers), and 1 death from smallpox. Typhoid fever and intestinal diseases still prevail to a considerable extent, as will be seen by the following report (mortuary):

During the week ending December 18 there were 418 deaths in all in this city, 4 of which were caused by yellow fever, 1 by smallpox, 24 by enteric fever, 11 by malarial fever, 11 by pernicious fever, 64 by enteritis, 43 by dysentery, 46 by tuberculosis, 4 by pneumonia, 8 by starvation, 2 by la grippe, 3 by beriberi, 1 by scarlet fever, and 1 by diphtheria.

The weather is beautiful, cool, and dry.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAITI.

Danger of yellow fever epidemic passed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1897.

SIR: I have, by direction of the Secretary of State, the honor to inclose copy of a dispatch from our minister to Haiti reporting that the danger of an epidemic of yellow fever has passed.

Respectfully, yours,

ALVEY A. ADEE,

Second Assistant Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port au Prince, Haiti, November 26, 1897.

SIR: I gladly inform the Department that the danger arising from an epidemic of yellow fever has happily been removed. As stated at the time, I thought they were sporadic cases, a few occurring about this time each year, showing that the germ is here and needs but an opportunity to develop itself.

Of the cases that have occurred 1 was fatal, the others yielding rapidly to treatment.

I have requested one who has given a great portion of his time to a study of this subject, and who during the epidemic of a few years ago lost but few cases, to give to the legation an account of his treatment for the benefit of those who are called to combat this dreaded disease at home. This he has promised to do. I hope to have the pleasure of sending the same to the Department by next mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. F. POWELL.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*